

# THE U. F. A.

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No. 25

## New Conception of History and Citizenship Presented in Alberta School Course

Minister of Education Welcomes Mr. Blain's Criticism in "Education and Life", but Declares Certain Charges  
Unfounded—Course of Study Has Been Carefully Revised

By Hon. Perren Baker

To the Editor of "The U. F. A."

In these seething days of wheat pools, cattle pools, political turmoil and bitter economic strife it is very gratifying to see the front page of your recent issue devoted to a discussion of the less striking but equally vital subject of education.

### FULLY AGREE WITH MAIN CONTENTION

With the main contention of Mr. E. D. Blain's well written and timely article on "Education and Life" I am in most hearty accord. I am with him when he says "Education should not be concerned solely with the commercial aspect of life." "It should aim to prepare the child for a complete life." "It should put the individual in possession of the keys to the rich spiritual storehouse of the race." With all my heart, Yes! And in view of the amount of criticism commonly offered because the schools are not devoted more completely to the utilitarian needs of trade and industry, this emphasizing of cultural needs is a very welcome note amid the din of the market place and the factory. One wishes, however, that the song could have been a little more cheery.

Mr. Blain looks about him and finds the people of Alberta mainly concerned in the absorbing art of making a living. He observes that we are not as highly cultured as is desirable and that the mass of men have no adequate conception of the stupendous human drama in which each is playing his little part. And remembering that we have a system of compulsory state education he arrives quite naturally at the conclusion that there must be something radically wrong with the schools. "Is our educational system all that it should be?" he asks. By no means. It never was, and it never will be. Being a human institution no sooner has it been made approximately to meet the need of the hour than, lo! the restless Life, of which it is the expression and which it serves, moves on and our little system must be changed to meet the new need of ever advancing life.

Most of our Alberta settlements date back little more than two decades, state education barely a century. Two hundred years ago the mass of men and

In the letter published below, Mr. Perren Baker, Minister of Education in the Alberta Government, discusses the views recently expressed in Mr. E. D. Blain's article, "Education and Life", published on the front page of the issue of September 15th. He expresses complete agreement with Mr. Blain's conception of the function of education, but states that certain criticisms are apparently due to lack of knowledge of the new courses of study. The courses, it will be remembered, were recently revised, after consultation with representatives of various Provincial organizations. Mr. Baker explains the purpose of the present courses in History and Citizenship.

women in England could neither read nor write. Moreover, not all the stones of the field are capable of taking a high degree of polish. Though the skilful lapidary, bringing all his science and art to the task, may cut and polish them with the greatest care, some will never give forth a gleam nor throw back a spark of the sun's radiance caught from afar. They will never grace the diadem of a king, but they may very well

serve humbler and perhaps more useful ends. Why despair of our people or of our schools? That wide sweep of mental horizon, for which Mr. Blain so earnestly pleads, with the power it gives of comparing today with yesterday and the long, long night before, should give a large faith in the Power that moves the world and should curb our fretful impatience with the slow-moving wheels of progress.

### NEW COURSES OF STUDY NOW FOLLOWED

But your contributor makes very serious charges, which, if true, would constitute an unanswerable indictment of our schools. I am sure they must have been made without an adequate knowledge of the courses of study that are being followed, and I trust he will not take it amiss if, while welcoming his article with its plea for a broader culture, I take issue with him on two or three points.

The accusation that our schools are "launching pupils on the sea of life without giving them an inkling of the thoughts of the great masters" seems to be unwarranted in view of the amount of time devoted to literature and the large place given it in the course of studies. Space does not permit me to enumerate the very long list of authors whose work is presented, but it could be truthfully said that when the student has completed his High School course there is scarcely a name of any importance in English literature with which he should be unfamiliar, and the wide range of reading which has been required of him would, undoubtedly, satisfy any one that he has been given a very thorough introduction to "the treasures of literature."

(Continued on page 5)



HON. PERREN BAKER  
Minister of Education for Alberta



# How They Make Money in Their Spare Time

One woman has averaged \$65.00 a month during the last six months.  
Another woman says she easily earns \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day just in her spare hours.

**D**O you want a special income of your very own, some extra money to do with just as you please?

There is no reason why you cannot do what thousands of men and women on our payroll are doing. There is no reason why you cannot make use of the spare time that you have during the day—even if it is but an hour or two—turning it into dollars for the things you want. If we could only have you here now and let you read some of the wonderful letters we have in our files, we know you would not hesitate an instant to begin this profitable spare-time way of making money.

## Mrs. H. S. Stevens Tells Her Story

One letter for instance, is from Mrs. H. E. Stevens, whose home is in Saskatchewan. She says, in her own words:

"For a long time I had been looking for a way to make extra money, owing to crop failures. Two years ago I purchased an Auto Knitter and in two or three days I had learned to make standard socks, and in a very short time I could make also women's and children's hose, sweaters, lace, etc.

"I have two small children to look after and my own housework to do, but during the last six months I have averaged \$65.00 per month clear profit. I have made as high as \$5.00 profit a day.

"You may use this letter and my photograph, as this may be of benefit to some other woman in similar circumstances."

(Signed) Mrs. H. E. STEVENS.

## Others Are Earning Substantial Amounts

"I have had my Auto Knitter over a year now," writes Miss Harriet Pushee, who lives in Nova Scotia. "It has proved itself a regular money maker. It certainly makes me feel independent, because I never knew what it was to have money all my own before.

"I am alone with my father and do all my own housework so I can only

knit in my spare minutes, but I easily earn from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day."

(Signed) HARRIET PUSHEE.

## You, Too, Can Make Money At Home

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Pushee have told you in their own words what they have accomplished through Auto Knitting. Their earnings are by no means exceptional, and they can keep on making substantial amounts of money right at home in their spare time.

Thousands of men and women everywhere are making extra money at home with the Auto Knitter. This remarkable machine makes spare time worth dollars and cents. It is an exact duplicate of the machines that knit the beautiful hosiery you see in the shops, with this difference—the Auto Knitter is operated by hand—with a turn of the handle more than seventy stitches are knit. It is truly named "Better than a Hundred Hands." Think of being able to sit down in your own home, in your own time, and earn extra money for something you especially want.

## Here Is The Whole Story

When we sell you an Auto Knitter we enter into a contract to buy all of the standard socks that you send to us—standard meaning, knit to a standard size. We pay you a fixed, guaranteed price for every pair you knit, and we replace, free of charge, the amount of yarn you have used.

We sell all these socks to large wholesale houses, and in this way have an assured output for every pair that is knit. We have been doing this for ten years. It is a proven success. The demand for Auto Knit Socks is greater today than ever before.

## No Experience Is Necessary

Teddy Athenhofen, whose home is in British Columbia, in a recent letter says: "I am only 14 years of age and go to school. After school I make a dozen pairs of socks which I sell at a profit of \$6.00."

Mr. S. Robinson, an old gentleman who lives in Ontario, writes: "Being over eighty and my eyesight not so good I made a few mistakes at first. But now I knit a pair of socks in thirty minutes. So far I have made \$200.00."

Here you have a young boy and a man of eighty knitting their spare time into dollars. When they started they knew nothing about Auto Knitting. They learned—just as thousands have—from the simple instructions sent with each machine. Experience is not necessary.

## Ten Years of Proved Success

Auto Knitting is not something new. It is an established industry for earning money at home. Work when you like and as much as you like. A few minutes now, a few minutes then—and a full hour is totalled. Your pay cheques will come promptly. Their size depends on how much time you can spare to the work. Thousands of men and women are earning money with the Auto Knitter who could not in any way consider a canvassing or selling proposition. There is a dignity and privacy to it not to be found in any other money-making work.

## Beautiful Booklet Free

We would like to send you a copy of our booklet, HOW TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME. It tells the complete story of the Auto Knitter. We would like you to know how little it takes to start in this very profitable business. Really a business of your own. It will take but a moment to clip the coupon, fill in your name and address, and send it as soon as you possibly can.

## The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company, Limited

Dept. 7410, 1870 Davenport Road,  
Toronto, Ontario

The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Ltd.  
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto,  
Canada.

Department No. 7410.

Please send me free the full particulars about making money at home with the Auto-Knitter. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

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## EDITORIAL

The success of the Alberta Wheat Pool during its first year, and the extension of the co-operative marketing system to the other Prairie Provinces, are attracting attention in all parts of the world where wheat is grown. As a perusal of the agricultural press plainly shows, the successes of the Alberta farmers have done more than all the propaganda that has been issued in support of the Wheat Pool movement, to stimulate interest in this subject, and to bring nearer the day when the new marketing system will become universal.

The Wheat Pools of Western Canada have not as yet solved all of the problems of co-operative marketing. But they have already accomplished more in this direction than has ever been accomplished in the past, and they have done this in a remarkably short period of time, considering the magnitude of the undertakings.

\* \* \*

A newspaper critic has suggested that the organized farmers of Alberta seldom hesitate to "embark upon projects without due consideration as long as somebody is there to father a resolution in sufficiently eloquent terms," and also that the farmers' organization "never seems to learn that it cannot solve all the problems of the farm in forty-eight hours and without having available useful information on the intricate subjects it attempts to deal with in this notoriously care-free fashion."

The charges of ill-considered action which are brought against the organized farmers are not borne out by the records of co-operative marketing enterprise in this Province. The problems of co-operative marketing have been approached, not in an irresponsible fashion, but with full consideration of all that is involved, for it is obvious that if any other course had been followed, the Wheat Pool could not have been carried through to its present established position. These problems cannot all be solved at one stroke, but within the past twelve months difficulties of the most formidable character have been overcome, and the rest will follow in due course.

\* \* \*

With a highly commendable and engaging if unwonted modesty, the newspaper which charges the organized farmers with lack of a sense of responsibility and a light-hearted espousal of ill-considered schemes, also declares that its own schemes may be "impractical." It proceeds, somewhat inconsistently, to condemn the Wheat Pool because it has not already perfected in all its details all of the machinery by which the wheat of Western Canada is to be handled and marketed. It is, unfortunately, only in the columns of newspapers or in the speeches of old-fashioned politicians that any of the economic problems of the farmers are likely to be solved in forty-eight hours.

If the recent meeting of the League of Nations is to be judged by the reactions which it has produced throughout the world, it must be pronounced, from the standpoint of those who hope for the establishment of permanent peace, a complete failure. It demonstrates the hopelessness of any attempt to outlaw war which fails to take into consideration the economic forces which today, as in the period preceding the catastrophe of 1914, are inevitably tending in the direction of new armed conflicts.

In almost every part of the world the international outlook has become, since the League concluded its deliberations, not more hopeful, but more threatening. Not only is the League protocol on arbitration unlikely to be ratified. It has already served as a means to intensified ill-will between Japan and the United States, and has stimulated the military activities of both countries. France, following the adjournment of the Geneva conference, is considering plans for the expansion of her navy. To none of the member states of the League has the recent meeting brought a sense of increased security. Denmark, which proposes to abolish both army and navy, and remain content with a few frontier police and coastguards, has incurred the disfavor of her neighbors. This state has also incurred the displeasure of a portion of the French press, which proposes that the League should intervene to prevent the Danish disarmament, on the ground that the armed forces of Denmark may be required to assist other powers to "enforce peace."

That the British Government, probably every Government of Europe, sincerely desires peace, cannot be doubted. But peace cannot be ensured by fine phrases or even the devising of elaborate machinery of arbitration, so long as economic realities are disregarded. The economic reality which no degree of "goodwill" between peoples can overcome, is the increasing intensity of forms of competition which find their ultimate expression in war.

\* \* \*

The record of the MacDonald Government in foreign policy is good and bad. The London Agreement, imposed upon Europe by international creditor groups in New York and London, through the instrumentality of the Labor Government, is an intolerable evil. In some other fields the Government has been more fortunate. It has been handicapped by lack of sympathetic support in some branches of the diplomatic and consular service, particularly in China, where the British are supporting the reactionary forces, and actively opposing Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the head of the Cantonese Government, who has perhaps done more than any other Chinese, to raise the standards of his countrymen.

\* \* \*

It seems possible that in many British constituencies the Liberal and Conservative parties will combine at the forthcoming election to defeat the candidates of the Labor party at the polls. To eliminate three-cornered contests, it is stated, the local officers of both old parties are making accommodations, Liberal candidates running in seats where the Liberal vote is heavy, Conservatives where the Conservative candidate is considered to have the better prospects.

Such an arrangement as this, between parties which historically have been regarded as fundamentally opposed in principle, means the end of the Liberal party as a force in British politics, more surely than any possible losses which, under other circumstances, Liberal party candidates might suffer at the polls. Whether the present Government is returned with a sufficient number of seats to carry on, or, as seems more probable, it is turned out of office by the combined votes of Liberals and Conservatives, the future of British Labor as a dominant political force is now assured.

(Continued on page 10)



# Causes of Growth of Provincial Expenditure During and Since the War

Capital Expenditure of 1919 Shows Increase of Over a Million and a Quarter Dollars—Income Revenue Increases by \$1,725,765.20—The Supplementary Revenue Tax

By a Private Member of the Legislative Assembly

## PART THREE.

Of the capital expenditure of 1919, \$152,827.43 was expended for agricultural purposes. Drought conditions in the Province necessitated the expending of \$106,446.04, principally in financing hay purchases and freight charges. The purchase and equipment of Demonstration Farms required \$46,381.39.

Educational capital charges amounted to \$54,654.12, distributed in advances to School Districts of \$31,983.12 and Loans to Normal Students \$22,671. This last item initiated a new policy which has grown to a considerable proportion of late years. Both of these items are not strictly capital charges, but rather open accounts, as previously mentioned, to be repaid at some indeterminate period.

## PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES

Public Works, up until this time always calling for the heaviest proportion of capital expenditures, totalled \$1,381,282.58; for surveys and compensation, a steadily recurring item, \$90,499.59; inspection of Public Works \$11,803.26; ferries \$41,276.19; bridges \$310,890.48; main highways \$94,549.69; alterations and furnishings of public buildings \$78,252.98; sites and construction, do. \$28,902.35; a new Court House at Medicine Hat \$57,559.29; purchase of a site for School of Technology and Arts, Calgary, \$75,765.21; purchase of a site for Home for Mentally Deficient Children, \$90,670.25; extension to Ponoka Mental Asylum, \$200,961.92; on the new Tuberculosis Hospital, Bowness, \$157,477.20; Schools of Agriculture \$142,673.77.

It should be noted how these capital expenditures on new services create a new charge on Income for operation and maintenance in future years, aside entirely from increases in Public Debt charges on the capital expenditure.

In the words of the Provincial Treasurer, when speaking on these proposed expenditures, "Every time we propose an extension of our services for improvement it means more money. There is no getting away from that."

## RAILWAYS EXPENDITURE

An item destined in future years to rival expenditure on Public Works is that of Railways calling for \$614,552.01 in 1919. This was made up of a loan to the Lacombe and North Western Railway of \$407,000 and purchase of shares in this company \$4,619.71. Defaulted interest on the E. D. & B. C. Railway required \$130,837.95, and the same on G. T. P. branch lines \$72,094.35.

For miscellaneous purposes \$124,824.14 was expended, viz.: for patriotic purposes \$21,300; redemption of seed grain notes, another item which plays an important part in future expenditures, \$11,509.26; police \$11,679.61; tax forfeiture proceedings \$9,848.58; advances for various stocks and supplies (such as

The first article by "A Private Member" appeared in the issue of September 15th, and the second in the issue of October 1st.

School Texts, etc.) and other small items \$70,486.49.

The increase in Fixed Charges is apportioned to additional interest charges \$41,913.70. Savings Certificate Branch is charged with \$11,728.01 and additional cost for exchange commissions and sinking funds \$13,529.35. When considering the increase of \$710,935 in controllable income expenditure note should also be taken of a decrease of \$440,916 in the amount contributed to patriotic funds as compared with 1918 and therefore available for other uses. Actually \$159,084 was expended for this purpose during the current year, \$200,000 being appropriated to repayment to capital account of various amounts paid from that source in previous years.

## QUARTER MILLION INCREASE FOR EDUCATION

Of the increased 1919 expenditure, Education required nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Increases in school grants accounted for \$104,148, increased University grants \$72,858, increased inspection costs \$52,793. Normal schools, technical education and examinations shared the increase to a lesser extent. Speaking on the necessity of retaining the Supplementary Revenue Tax the Provincial Treasurer makes these remarks anent the above increases: "You must all be aware that during the past few years there has been a tremendous agitation on the part of the public, and particularly the school officials, for an increase in the grants to be paid the various schools, increased assistance to technical education and to this idea and that idea; the building of homes in the outlying districts to be attached to school houses in order that teachers might have better accommodation and various other new expenditures have been suggested from time to time, the result being that the Government has decided at the earnest solicitation of the Minister of Education to place considerable increases in the estimates for educational purposes."

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

On the Public Health services an increased sum of \$135,000 was spent. Es-

tablishment of the new Department of Public Health accounted for \$14,652. The influenza epidemic bill for the year was \$66,192, an increase of \$47,717 over the amount required in 1918. Increased cost incurred in administering the Municipal Hospitals Act amounted to \$10,263. Other increased sums required were for Ponoka Asylum \$19,866, Red Deer Mental Hospital \$10,479, care of mentally deficient children \$8,660, costs of Hospital Grants, Public Health Act, vital statistics, care of incurables and of patients in outlying districts also show increases.

The Attorney-General's Department expended an additional \$106,000 with increases in every item under that head but that of administration of the Liquor Act; perhaps because this duty was largely taken over by the new police force, this year only \$3,880 was charged directly to liquor enforcement. The legal offices expenses increased by \$55,988 general offices by \$7,686, Children's Protection Act by \$7,782. Two items which should be followed closely in future articles as illustrating increases in expenditures with development of new policies are those of payment under the Liquor Act of share of fines to cities and towns, \$8,890.99, and the first year's grants under the Mothers' Allowance Act of \$39,472.04.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture expended only an additional \$25,492 in this year. Increases occurred in many items but were largely met by decreases in others. Expenditure on schools and farms increased by \$34,359, stock inspection by \$12,482, Brand Act by \$9,047, Women's Institutes by \$9,034. The major decreases were for Greater Production \$39,187, proportion of expenses of central office, Winnipeg, re seed grain, etc., \$22,826, and a decrease of expenses in connection with the Publicity and Farm Labor Bureau of \$15,254, owing to the latter service being taken over by the newly organized Labor Employment Bureaus. New items were free shipment of hay and straw, \$3,490, and Drought Relief \$12,900.38. The extension of the Creamery and Egg Marketing services required additional advances of \$246,734.

The Public Works Department absorbed an additional \$200,000. It should be observed also that this year maintenance of bridges was charged to capital account, and this continued to be the

## Expenditures and Income Revenue, 1919, Exclusive of Telephones

Capital Expenditure, 1919	\$2,328,140.28	Increase over 1918	\$1,296,250.73
Income Expenditure, 1919	7,905,330.47	" " "	777,836.51
Income Revenue, 1919	8,004,476.10	" " "	1,725,765.20
Income Surplus, 1919	99,145.63		
Income Expenditure (controllable)	6,582,456.16	" " "	710,935.45
Fixed Charges	1,322,874.31	" " "	66,901.06



policy until 1922. There was a decreased income expenditure on the ferry services of \$23,627. Expenditure on Main Highways increased by \$108,451 and on Local Roads by \$55,027, marking the extension of the use of automobiles throughout the Province with a consequent demand for improved roads. Cost of maintenance of public buildings increased by \$20,322. Concurrent with the larger expenditures general office expenses increased by \$13,376 and the new Labor Employment Bureau service required the sum of \$39,892. Half of this amount is reimbursed by Dominion Government subvention for this purpose, these Bureaus being initiated as a joint policy of the Provinces and the Federal Government relating to employment of labor.

#### INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

A considerable increase is to be noted in cost of administration of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Increased commissions paid to Municipalities, owing to development of land taxation, amounted to \$17,273. General office expenses, partly owing to the operation of the new Tax Recovery Act, increased by \$26,843. Wild Land Tax administration costs increased by \$30,461, owing to salary increases, travelling expenses and expenses of a special meeting of secretaries of Municipal Districts. A new departure was the commission to deal with financial position of municipalities.

The cost of the A. P. Police force for the year was \$420,741, an increase of \$62,788. The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force at this time and the Province's contribution for employees was \$5,000. Salary adjustments and increase of staffs appear to have required about \$75,000, much of this already dealt with in costs of various items. The additional amount required for bonuses was \$21,730. Various minor increases and decreases have not been touched upon. One new item in these was that of \$13,926 for Scientific and Industrial Research work. Previously any vote for this purpose had been charged to capital account.

The greatly increased revenue receipts of this year came from various sources. Some of the major increases were Dominion Subsidy \$82,970, School Lands \$124,904, two Insurance Acts \$16,233, corporations tax \$17,253, Court and sheriff fees \$49,571, Land Titles Office receipts \$142,070, pool room license fees \$11,355, Liquor Act \$291,756, motor vehicles \$75,045, amusement tax \$53,651, coal mine owners' tax \$21,491, stock inspection fees \$16,522, increase in reimbursement of dairy advances \$231,858, Wild Lands Tax \$383,278, Supplementary Revenue Tax \$168,989. Nearly \$100,000 was obtained by adjustment of various accounts between capital and revenue. Some marked decreases occurred; succession duties fell off \$30,626, inspection of stallion fees \$15,250, receipts from Demonstration Farms \$22,604, educational taxes \$45,294, and the Timber Areas Tax \$8,507.

#### GOOD YEAR FROM REVENUE STANDPOINT

On the whole, perhaps because of more rigid enforcement of collections, 1919 was a good year from a revenue standpoint. For the first time since 1913 the Public Accounts showed a balance on the right side. This would have been greater if it were not for the somewhat unusual incidence, in this Province at least, of the transfer previously mentioned from income to capital account of \$200,000.

Speaking in his budget speech of this year, the Hon. Mr. Mitchell points out "That the question as to whether or not we shall have a surplus in this Province in any one year is dependent absolutely and entirely not upon the way we expend our money, not upon the way we prepare our estimates, but upon the way the Province is able to collect its various sources of revenue. We have no trouble collecting our Dominion subsidy, nor revenue which comes from corporations, succession duties and licenses. Our whole trouble centres on the collections of the various land taxes. Of course these have to be more or less elastic, depending upon whether or not the Province has a good year or a poor year, or a successive number of poor years."

I have already quoted freely from the budget speech of 1919 (Hon. Mr. Mitchell) but it is so replete with material equally applicable to the present and reflects so pertinently on outstanding questions of today that I cannot forbear to reproduce more of the matter contained therein and would advise the interested reader, if possible, to obtain a copy so that it can be read in full.

#### MUST BE MAINTAINED

Speaking of taxation Mr. Mitchell says: "For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I have no hesitation in advising this House that the revenue legislation already in force, and I may say particularly the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act passed at last session, must of necessity be maintained. This will become more apparent as I proceed to give the details of revenue and expenditure."

Again, Mr. Mitchell said: "Perhaps you now see why it is that it has been found necessary and desirable to retain the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act in force. You will find an increased expenditure from Income Account all along the line in the various departments which I have mentioned. I might say that in connection with the expenditures it is a notable fact that there are only three items in our whole list of income expenditures which have been reduced. The demand for expenditures has been so strong, and the increases in the various public services have been so large, and the necessity of increasing the staffs of Departments so urgent, that I was not able to make a reduction except in about three instances."

The sound reasons behind this following remark by Mr. Mitchell will become more apparent when the years 1922 and onwards are dealt with. "I am pleased to be able to say that the Province of Alberta will have no maturing bonds to take care of until 1922."

#### MORE THAN APPEARS ON SURFACE

Defending the policy of direct taxation implied in the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act, Mr. Mitchell has this to say: "But members of this Legislature must remember that our requirements have grown very materially and that we have a very vigorous aggregation—that word is not used in any unpleasant sense—a very considerable number of very active organizations in this country that are continually pressing upon this Government for social legislation which involves considerable expenditures, and which will in the future involve a considerable amount more than appears apparent on the surface at the present time, and I just want to say that in the next three or four years some of the legis-

lation which we are now starting will no doubt eat into our current revenues to a very considerable extent. But at any rate I referred to the question of direct taxation to show it is not any new thing we are drifting to. The only new thing about it is that by reason of the fact that our requirements have grown, our educational system has grown, and our institutions, we require more money."

The next article in the series will deal with the Public Accounts of 1920.

#### NEW CONCEPTION OF HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP PRESENTED IN ALBERTA SCHOOL COURSES

(Continued from page 1)

ture." To be sure, the result is often not all that could be desired, due sometimes to the limitations of the teacher, and sometimes to those of the student, and occasionally to both, but the importance of the study of literature is being increasingly recognized in the schools of Alberta, and the amount of attention given to it has easily doubled or trebled during the last generation.

That our schools are presenting "an asinine perverted teaching of history and patriotism" is a statement that would scarcely be made by anyone familiar with the present course in History and Citizenship. This course has been most carefully written with the express aim of showing the political and industrial development of the people, and with a minimum of emphasis on kings and battles. It aims to give the child an adequate conception of the various institutions in which the life of today finds expression, and to develop in him a proper sense of his privileges and responsibilities as a member of a modern, democratic society. Neither can it be properly said that our educational system is devoid of idealism and concerned solely with the commercial side of life. An attempt is made to give the child some appreciation of art and music, and throughout the entire courses in literature and history and civics there runs a dominant note of fine idealism.

#### TWO DIFFERING FORMS OF DISCONTENT

There is a "divine discontent" which, while cherishing the good that is, yearns for the better that is to be, and struggles toward it. There is also a discontent of quite other origin which is nothing but a chronic and unreasonable dissatisfaction with whatever is, to whose myopic eyes distant fields always look green, and scenes close at hand, however beautiful, have no charm. The first is dynamic—the divine urge of all progress. The second is paralytic. It produces nothing but more discontent, and results in wretched futility. These two, though so unlike in character, present an outward semblance of likeness. Care must be taken lest, while thinking we harbor the angel of light, we find we have taken to our bosoms her foul sister.

Admittedly our schools are not perfect. No effort must be spared to improve them, but while this is being done let us cherish them and to their utmost capacity "Use what we've got."

Edmonton, Oct. 10th, 1924.

#### WORLD'S WHEAT REQUIREMENTS

It is estimated that the fifteen principal wheat importing countries of the world will require 720,000,000 bushels of this year's crop, as compared with 693,000,000 bushels last year. The price level this year is higher in Winnipeg than in Chicago.



# News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Livestock Pool Opens Head Office, Calgary, Prepares for Drive

Authoritative Information Upon All Pool Matters to Be Given in "The U. F. A."  
—Watch for Details

In order that full advantage may be taken of the experience gained by the Alberta Wheat Pool in the drive of 1923, and of the machinery of the U. F. A., through which the Wheat Pool drive was mainly carried out, the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association has established its head office in the Lougheed Building, Calgary. The office was opened last week by W. F. Stevens, secretary-treasurer of the association. The association has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Stevens, who is a livestock man of wide experience, and a high authority on the livestock industry in Alberta. He was formerly Livestock Commissioner for the Province.

### Preventing Overlapping

Plans for the fall drive are now being brought to completion by the Provisional Board of the Pool. Negotiations have been in progress for several months, with a view to preventing the possibility of competition between organizations now engaged or preparing to engage in the co-operative marketing of livestock, and the new Province-wide organization. A number of important conferences have been held, and the efforts which have been made to harmonize these undertakings have been the cause of some delay in the completion of the plans of the association. In the very near future a complete survey of the work which has been carried on will be published in "The U. F. A.", together with detailed information on the plans for the membership drive. Pending the completion of negotiations it has not been possible to give this detailed information.

"The U. F. A." will give all possible assistance in the drives to be carried on this fall, and authoritative information will be available through our columns upon all Pool matters.

## Urge Federal Action on Long Term Loans

Sharrow Local Calls Attention to Need for Early Action for Relief of Agriculture

The following resolution was passed by the Sharrow U. F. A. Local at a recent meeting:

"Whereas, the farms in Western Canada are in a bad condition as a result of after war conditions and adverse weather conditions,

"Whereas, the poor crops of this 1924 season over a large area will make matters worse, and,

"Whereas, as a result of this state of agriculture farmers will be unable to put into practice new and better systems of farming and farm business, which have been learned in recent years, and

### CALL UPON ANNUAL CONVENTION TO DEFINE POLICY

The following resolution was unanimously carried at a meeting of the Woodville Local U. F. A. No. 897, Saturday, September 6th:

"Whereas, the Annual Provincial Convention is the final authority of the U. F. A. in all matters of general policy, and,

"Whereas, there seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of our elected members to the Federal Parliament on a matter of general policy;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention outline the policy in respect to the conduct of our elected members, and be it further resolved, that our elected members adhere to such policy."

The Woodville Local endorse the action taken by the so-called "Ginger Group" at the 1924 session of Parliament in withdrawing from the Progressive caucus.

The Local requests that the above resolution be sent to the Central Secretary and published in "The U. F. A."

C. E. STEARNS, President.  
A. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

"Whereas, many will not have their seed or feed for 1925 season nor the means with which to purchase necessities of life, and,

"Whereas, debts have accumulated on which there are high rates of interest, and,

"Whereas, many will be forced to leave their farms, and,

"Whereas, farming industry should be helped to a better basis in the interests of making better and more contented settlers and citizens of those who are coming from foreign countries to settle on land in this country, and,

"Whereas, if help is not arranged the business and national life of the whole of Canada will be affected;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Sharrow U. F. A. Local do ask Central U. F. A. Office to take this matter up with the Dominion Government at Ottawa and urge establishment of a system of rural credits whereby farmers may obtain money on long term loans at reasonable rates of interest to pay off high interest debts and shorter term money for farming and business operations."

It is suggested that the assistance of Premier Greenfield and his Government and Robt. Gardiner, M.P., be obtained. Also that this resolution be inserted in next issue of the U. F. A. paper.

A copy of this resolution to be sent to Premier Greenfield, Robt. Gardiner, M.P., and W. C. Smith, M.P.P.

T. SPAAPEN, Secretary.

### BOW VALLEY CONVENES NOV. 4TH

There will be a meeting of the Bow Valley U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Association in the Union Church, Strathmore, on November 4th at 10 a.m., according to an announcement received from Harvey Hanson. Delegates will be chosen on a basis of one to five members. J. T. Shaw, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., will deliver addresses, and a large attendance of delegates is desired.

## Higher Efficiency in Administration in Alberta Shown

Donald Cameron Discusses Government's Record in Finance at Annual Convention at Innisfail

The annual convention of the Innisfail Provincial Constituency Association was held at Penhold on September 20th, with a gratifying attendance.

The chairman, G. H. Biggs, opened the convention in a short address, outlining the co-operative work that had been done in the district and in the Province, and urging the study and practice of co-operative principles.

### Reduction of Controllable Expenditure

The achievements of the Farmer Government in reducing controllable expenditure were set forth by Donald Cameron, M.L.A. for the constituency. Interest charges on debt for which they were not responsible, he said, were the heaviest burden. Charts were used to illustrate the expenditures in the various departments. Alberta was paying more for education, per capita, than any other Province. The cost of the University, per pupil, had been reduced from \$927 in 1921 to \$545 in 1923. In the Public Works Department, the expenditure had been reduced from \$1,900,000 in 1921 to \$1,100,000 in 1923. The estimate for 1924 was \$1,500,000; the Government hoped by the expenditure of \$3,000,000 in the next three years on road construction to secure the Dominion Government roads grant.

The Attorney-General's Department, said Mr. Cameron, showed a reduced expenditure. The real issue of the disallowance of the Mineral Tax Act, he said, was whether the people or the large corporations would prevail. Had this tax been paid, the Provincial budget would have balanced.

The cost of telephone construction, the speaker continued, had averaged \$376 per mile up to 1921, and 4,000 miles had been constructed since at \$247 per mile. The payroll in this department was \$440,000 less than in 1921. There had been a \$700,000 loss on material accumulated before 1921. The interest charge for each 'phone, he said, was \$19.25 per year.

### Payroll Reduced by Half

Dealing with the Provincial railways, Mr. Cameron said that the payroll had been reduced from \$874,700 to \$407,586. The average cost of construction per mile previous to 1921 was \$34,753; since 1921, \$19,252 per mile. Notwithstanding the high cost of construction, the railways were in such condition in 1921 that it was almost impossible to haul freight over them, and it had been necessary to make large expenditures to bring them up to the present standard.

A. Speakman, M.P., in a short address, asked for the assistance and suggestions of members towards making useful legislation. By concerted effort, he said, they could achieve their objective—a decent, comfortable living for themselves and



their families, and a share in the up-building of the country.

R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, spoke of the efforts made by the Government in assisting co-operative marketing enterprises, in extending markets for Alberta products, in securing better freight rates, and in safeguarding the interests of the wheat growers in regard to the Vancouver elevators.

Several vocal solos were given by Mrs. Hepburn of Elnora and Miss Douglas of Penhold, and the Horn Hill U. F. W. A. served tea.

## Good Progress Made By Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools

A. J. McPhail and C. H. Burnell Discuss Progress in Sister Provinces—50,000 Members in Saskatchewan Pool

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool now has a membership well over 50,000, and in excess of 7,000,000 acres signed up, stated A. J. McPhail, president of the Interprovincial Wheat Pool Selling Agency, and chairman of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in discussing with "The U. F. A." recently the progress of the Pool movement in the neighboring Province.

The date for receipt of membership contracts in Saskatchewan was originally set for September 3rd, but subsequently the Pool was re-opened, and it will now be left open indefinitely. "We have received contracts for as much as 40,000 acres a day during the past two weeks," stated Mr. McPhail. "Some farmers who sold their wheat early in the season, on the open market in order to obtain what were considered high prices, are now anxious to sign up in the Pool for the 1925 crop. One of the largest wheat growers in Saskatchewan, who sold his wheat some time ago for \$1.32, boasting that he could 'do what the Pool men couldn't do,' is now less inclined to speak of his own business acumen. We expect to obtain a very large number of new members before the end of the year."

Chas. H. Burnell, chairman of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, informed "The U. F. A." that good progress is being made by the Pool in that Province. Since July 1st there has been an increase of 2,000 in the membership, which is now in excess of 9,000.

Mr. McPhail and C. M. Elliott, Western Sales Manager of the Interprovincial Selling Agency, left for Vancouver on October 13th, to investigate the situation at the coast.

## Notes From the Wheat Pool Head Office

### CONTEST CLOSES OCT. 29TH

Canvassers are reminded that the Wheat Pool membership contest will close on October 29th. All contracts should be turned in to the Pool by that date. There has been a strong, healthy flow of contracts to the Pool Head Office for some time past. It is now several weeks since the membership passed the 30,000 mark.

\* \* \*

### MEETING OF DELEGATES OCT. 22

R. N. Mangles, director for North Calgary, has taken the position of Superin-

tendent of Growers' Accounts in the head office of the Wheat Pool. He has accordingly resigned from the directorate, and a meeting of delegates from the North Calgary district has been called for October 22nd, at Hanna, to elect a new Director.

This method of filling the vacancies is being followed in accordance with Sec. 17 of the By-Laws as amended at the last annual meeting.

\* \* \*

### THE COMPANIES' AGREEMENT

Clause 25 in the agreement entered into between the Alberta Wheat Pool and the elevator companies will be of particular interest to members. The clause reads as follows:

"The Company agrees to handle this business (the business of the Pool) to the best of its ability so as to assist and help the Pool in every way to secure efficient and satisfactory results for the Grower, and hereby agrees that in the conduct of its business it will not in any way discriminate between growers who are members of the Pool and those who are not."

## Estimate Reduction in North Wheat Harvest of 290,236,000 Bus.

Total Crop of Northern Hemisphere, Exclusive of Russia, Estimated at 2,754,329,000 Bushels for 1924

Detailed estimates of the wheat harvest in the Northern Hemisphere, as issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, confirm earlier reports showing a considerable decrease in the production this year compared with last year. The decrease is

estimated at 290,236,000 bushels. The total crop of North America is estimated at 1,138,358,000 bushels as compared with 1,268,157,000 bushels in 1923 and 1,281,010,000 in 1922, and 898,708,000 bushels average production in the years 1909 to 1913. The 1924 crop of Europe, exclusive of Russia, is estimated at 1,129,904,000 bushels, while the figure for the 1923 crop was 1,260,467,000 bushels, and for 1922 it was 1,043,879,000 bushels. The five year average, 1909 to 1913, including Russia, was 1,347,583,000 bushels. In Northern Africa the wheat crop also shows a decrease, and the Asiatic crop is estimated to be over eight million bushels less than last year's.

The totals for the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, are: 1922, 2,802,274,000 bushels; 1923, 3,044,565,000 bushels; 1924, 2,754,329,000 bushels. Average, 1909 to 1913, was 2,724,590,000 bushels.

Regarding the wheat crop of the Southern Hemisphere, the Bureau states: "With weather conditions favorable to the production of yields equal to the average for the last five years, Argentina ought to produce some 220,000,000 bushels. The final estimate for the last harvest in the Argentine was 247,000,000 bushels, but that was a record harvest. An average yield from the estimated Australian acreage would result in a crop of about 120,000,000 bushels, compared with a 126,000,000 crop harvested last December and January."

The total production of wheat in the Southern Hemisphere in 1923 was 425,871,000 bushels, and the world's total for 1923 was 3,470,436,000 bushels.

### COST OF LIVING 58 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN IN 1913

The index figure of wholesale prices in Canada, based on the average prices of 236 commodities, was 58.1 per cent. higher in August last than the average price for 1913, according to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prices in August had reached the highest point since September, 1921. Figures for September of this year are not yet available, but for the three preceding months there had been a continuous advance in prices.

## Government Bureau Found Work for Approximately One Thousand Farmers in the Harvest Fields

Excellent Satisfaction Given by Farmers From Dried-out Areas, as Result of Plan Worked Out by U. F. A. and Employment Service—Circular Published in "The U. F. A." Resulted in Appointment of 62 New Agents by Locals—Every Farmer Applicant Placed

Approximately 1,000 farmers from dried-out areas in Alberta have obtained work in the harvest fields in more fortunate districts as a direct result of the plans worked out at the beginning of the season by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Alberta Government Employment Bureaux, according to a communication received from Walter Smitten, Director of the Bureaux.

In response to the circular issued by the U. F. A. Central Office, and published in this paper, the Employment Bureaux received between 80 and 90 communications, states Mr. Smitten, who adds that "sixty-two new agents were appointed by U. F. A. Locals, who materially assisted in the movement of men."

### Over 500 From Medicine Hat District

"Our records show that from the territory which has been allotted to our Medicine Hat office, 544 farmers were transferred to other territories to work in harvest," says the writer. "These men went chiefly to Calgary and Lethbridge territories. Additional to those from Medicine Hat territory, approximately 50 farmers were sent to work at

points in their own territory where there was a crop. This was chiefly to the irrigated sections around Vauxhall.

"In our Lethbridge territory approximately 100 farmers were moved from dried-out points, chiefly on the Foremost-Manyberries lines, to points in the territory for work. In the Calgary territory approximately 125 farmers, chiefly from points on the Empress-Bassano and G. T. P. north line around Ardley, were moved to other points in the territory for harvest work.

"In the Drumheller territory approximately 80 farmers were moved from points along the Goose Lake line to other parts of territory where there was a crop, and in the Edmonton territory approximately 75 farmers, chiefly from points on the Coronation line, were moved to other points in the territory where there was a crop."

So far as the Employment Service has been able to learn, no farmer who desired to go to work in the harvest fields was not placed, and from information received from farmers who secured the services of these men, excellent satisfaction has evidently been given.



# Carson's Pipe Dream

By CANDIDA

They had been at it hammer-and-tongs for about half an hour. Yet they never seemed to get anywhere with their argument. Each refused to see the other's viewpoint, and each insisted on expounding his own pet theory.

At last Morton turned to Carson and said, "Can't you help us out, man? You've surely some views on this subject!"

Carson raised himself a little in the comfortable Morris chair, knocked the ashes out of his pipe and said: "I like your energy, boys. Go ahead, but leave me out of it. This is Sunday. My muscles still ache with pitching sheaves into your separator, and I'd rather loaf around than argue. Besides I don't know what either of you are driving at. You both see there's something wrong with the farming business, but neither of you is able to see the problem from any other angle than your own. Take Aleck here. Having no one dependent on him, he can make a fair living for himself and hold on to his homestead. His argument is that if farmers borrowed less money they would be more prosperous. That right, Aleck?"

"Yes, something like it," returned Aleck. "Morton says he owns a section of land and in spite of present conditions, he always sees better times round the corner. Then he acknowledges his land is all mortgaged, but hopes to redeem it. I say he can't unless we have another world war, and that I'm better off with my one quarter clear than he is with the nominal ownership of his whole section."

"I don't see how you can make that out," said Morton quickly. "At one time or another I have had the titles of every quarter section."

"Maybe you had, but have you any of them today?" asked Aleck.

"No."

"Then who's got them?"

"The loan companies, of course."

"Could you redeem them with your other assets?"

"Not by a long way."

"Then you bartered some of your titles for money that you used for current expenses?"

"To be sure I did. When prices went down I borrowed money rather than give my stuff away."

"Then you found the high prices never came back?"

"Yes—but things can't last like this for ever."

"Of course they can't or you'll go out of business. You say you can't meet the interest payments on your loans, and that the mortgage companies take one-third of your crop?"

"Yes."

"Then how are you better off than me? I have one deed and all the crop I raise."

"Yes, that's true, but I have the equity on the whole section. Is that worth nothing?"

"Sure it's worth something. Mortgage companies only lend you one-third of the value of the land when they take your title. That safeguards their interests. If the land depreciates it's your equity that vanishes. It's not safeguarded legally. It can't demand two-thirds of the crop as its legitimate earnings. It has to pay the expense of the whole crop. The

mortgage companies don't till the soil; they reap where they never sow. What I say is that as long as you borrow their money you give them power over you."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"Don't ask me," said Aleck. "Maybe the philosopher in the armchair has a solution."

Carson stretched himself, took his pipe out of his mouth and said: "You did get somewhere at last. Here's how I see it: Today the majority of the farmers are in the clutches of lease holders who are out to concentrate in their hands all the wealth they can claim. Forty-five years ago the rural people of Denmark were in much the same position. Grain growing had become unprofitable and many of the small holders were in danger of losing their land. Through the concentration of small holdings into big estates they faced what seemed inevitable serfdom. Yet they did not despair. They turned to dairying and hog raising and wrought their own salvation through co-operation and more co-operation till today their efforts are crowned with success. What they have done we can do."

"No doubt we can," said Aleck. "But the state was behind their movement; they hadn't powerful interests entrenched in their Government that placed all kinds of obstacles in their way."

"No," continued Carson, "but they hadn't our fertile prairies. Rest assured the estate owners didn't help them. Neither will the big interests help us. We must help ourselves."

"How are you going to do it?" asked Morton.

"By taking a leaf out of their book," returned Carson. "The Danes began by producing, then marketing their products co-operatively. Then they gradually gained control of their educational, financial, and political institutions till today they are doing pioneering work in the endeavor to show the world that a country can disarm yet retain its honor and prestige."

"How are they doing that?" asked Morton eagerly.

"Their Government will introduce a bill for disarmament this year; a bill that will do away with conscription. They aim to do away with the army and navy."

"What! Do away with the army and navy!" exclaimed Morton incredulously. "It can't be done."

"They think it can. They see no security in a small army and navy. What chance would they have against any of the big powers? All the protection they see they need is a land police to prevent smuggling across their borders, and a water police to protect their coasts from smugglers and assist in their fisheries."

"Is there no opposition?" asked Morton.

"What a question! Of course there must be opposition," interposed Aleck.

"There's opposition all right. They expect to carry their proposals in the Lower House, but know there will be opposition in the Senate," continued Carson. "Yet they are ahead of us. They submit to no Senate whose members are there for life. One-half of their Upper House has to retire and submit itself for

re-election every four years. In that way their Senate represents the people. How's that as an achievement of democratic control?"

"Certainly looks as if they had us licked. With no army and navy just think how much less their taxes will be! And all that has come from their ability to co-operate with each other?" asked Morton.

"Undoubtedly," said Carson.

"Then how does it apply to us?" again queried Morton.

"Can't you see, man? We must either submit to the landlordism of the money lenders or keep on establishing co-operative institutions till we not only control the production and the marketing of our products. We must co-operate till we control the wealth that accrues from our labor. Just as long as we allow private financial institutions to control our wealth we work against ourselves and allow our children to become burdened with debts they should not inherit. We must make our accumulated earnings work for us. We must be our own financiers through the establishment of Co-operative banks. Now is our opportunity to build up a Co-operative Commonwealth and make Alberta 'The Denmark of the New World.'"

"A pipe dream, Carson," softly interrupted Aleck.

"Call it what you like, Aleck, but what happens to a country when men cease to dream? If man did not reach out to the seemingly unattainable there would be no progress in humanity. It's a divine discontent that urges man to build for future generations—even in dreams."

As Carson finished speaking Mrs. Morton came to the open door. Turning to him she said, "I thought you'd never help them out. When Aleck comes over they argue by the hour unless we can get them down to a game of cards. Dinner's ready." Then, as they seated themselves at the table, she flicked some flies from the sugar basin and said, "You men are sure hard on the mortgage companies. I'd willingly give them all my fly crop."

## Believes Bases of Contention Unsound

D. Rabbitt of Daysland Defends Views Expressed in Original Article on Grain Handling Facilities

Editor, "The U. F. A."

I read with much gratification A. C. Weaver's comments on the statements I made in your issue of August 15th. His letter shows that his desire is to have the Wheat Pool adopt the policy tacitly advocated by Aaron Sapiro in the matter of providing internal receiving elevators. My object at this juncture is not to refute Mr. Weaver's statements, but to endeavor to show that his bases are unsound (no matter whom they are advocated by).

In the first place, at least 60 per cent. of the present internal elevators were built in the hope that the carrying



charges that would have to be paid on grain, if forwarded to the terminals as fast as received, would so enhance the handling charges as to meet the very heavy overhead in proportion to the volume of grain to be handled. Secondly, they were encouraged by the railways with free sites, etc., for their own convenience.

#### Most Effective Method

Altogether apart from the continued complaints by the producers, of under weight, over dockage and under-grading, they constitute the most expensive method of handling grain that could well be devised. Hence the regulation secured by the railways forbidding track loading except by individual producers themselves—and the fear of the farmers' organizations politically has been the chief factor in preserving this privilege for the farmers themselves.

From 1907, when I started to buy grain in this country, till 1918, when I sold my last plant, the ratio of "street grain" to car load grain which I handled was about 80 per cent. of the former to 20 per cent. of the latter.

I am safe in assuming that the ratio still runs about 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., and that it is costing the farmers, whether Pool members or not, quite 4c per bushel on an average for the service of receiving and shipping their wheat; and oats have been in proportion even greater sufferers.

#### One Quarter Present Cost

This service with the use of loaders where required can be done for less than 25 per cent. of present cost.

The greater misfortune, however, which the Pool barely escaped, would have been to take over the 930 internal elevators in Alberta at about \$9,300,000, and add at least \$1,500,000 for terminal facilities and have \$11,000,000 to deduct from five crops (four crops in future).

I am pleased to see that our prices are to be based on Vancouver freight tariff in future. If our wheat is all shipped via Vancouver we need not concern ourselves much about the skinning process that Mr. Weaver mentions. The Pool is big enough now to supply all customers through the most economical channels.

There is certainly great disappointment, which I share with every other member of the Pool, at the failure of the Board to stand behind some tangible method of implementing their members to procure shipping facilities. This failure opens the door to evasions of the contract: it places us at the mercy of those who do not love us and exposes us to deductions and losses that cannot be checked (apart from any hearsay I say this advisedly from experience) and these losses can easily exceed the exorbitant charges our grain is taxed with. When any one asserts that these losses are less than our losses at the terminals, he talks about a matter that he cannot secure data on—his remarks are illusive.

The organization from its inception has been looked upon as a marketing pool, and I yet fail to see why the Board cannot help any Local that wishes to ship the grain of its members to acquire such shipping facilities as its membership warrants.

Yours, etc.,

D. RABBITT,

Daysland, Alta.

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Assistant Manager.



# The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

## Time To Prepare For the Winter Program

To the Members of the Junior U. F. A.

Since my last letter to you we have as an organization suffered a great loss. Miss Kidd, our exceedingly able secretary, has resigned and gone south. When the knowledge of her resignation came to me my first thought was: "What will the Juniors do without Miss Kidd?" and for days I was very much discouraged.

But it will be no compliment to Miss Kidd and of no use to our branch for us to fold our arms and say, "What's the use?" We must just resolve to work harder. Personally I had learned to depend a great deal upon Miss Kidd, but now you and I must both work just a little harder. There is one portion of "The U. F. A." given over to Junior work. Will you not see that that portion of the paper is well supplied each issue with first class matter? Until a new secretary is appointed you may send your articles to me and I will arrange for their being sent to the editor.

### New Locals Organized

Since the Junior Conference in June your president, Donald Cameron, Jr., was able to spend a week in Medicine Hat constituency. In that week we attended thirteen meetings, besides visiting four Junior Locals in operation. Mr. Cameron organized new Locals at Clover Leaf, Spring Valley, Glenada and Consort. All of these give promise of becoming real live Locals and giving the older branches a real race for the banner. The Broadview Juniors invited the Freda Juniors to their meeting. Here we met Wm. Donalson, the Junior director for Battle River, and several who had been delegates at various conferences.

At Spring Valley we met W. Jacques, the Junior director for Medicine Hat. as well as other former delegates. In fact it seemed that we met those who had been "ambassadors" of their Locals, as Miss Montgomery so ably put it, at almost every meeting we attended.

### Prepare for Winter Program

Now, Juniors, this is the time to prepare for our winter program. Let us all get busy. Although we have lost our secretary who was always such a help to us and who always saw us through our difficulties, we still have a president and vice-president, than whom you could find no better, and the best board of directors we have ever had.

Let us add the watchword "Forward" to our watchword "Service."

HENRIETTA FRASER,  
Convener of Young People's Work.

## Asks Co-operation in Work of Women's Service Bureau

In a letter to the directors of the U. F. W. A., Miss Jessie C. Macmillan, of the Women's Home Bureau Service, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, asks their co-operation in carrying on this educational work. Miss Macmillan states that the subjects dealt with will be: sewing, millinery, basketry, foods, nutrition, cooking, household administration,

home sick nursing and emergency treatment, different branches of child welfare, and that the services of demonstrators are available to all women's organizations in the Province.

### Stimulate Healthy Competition

"To further assist," the letter continues, "we want co-operation between the different organizations in districts and constituencies. If organizations in a certain area were to take one subject each year, and make that their special subject for the time being, it would not only stimulate healthy competition, but would also tend to get us on a more constructive educational basis. The happiness and prosperity of our people can best be assured by giving them help and instruction which will enable them to help themselves. With such knowledge they can the better withstand difficult and hard times when we have these. In times of prosperity it should help us to distinguish between the essentials and non-essentials of life and the pendulum should swing more evenly and keep its balance better between optimism and pessimism.

"Local organization lies entirely in the hands of those living in the district. It is hoped that you will stress the work of the Women's Home Bureau when addressing meetings and that any points with regard to the best method of carrying on the demonstration work brought out by discussion will be passed on to us. A questionnaire will be issued this fall for the work for 1925 and should be returned to this office by the date mentioned in that paper. Applications have already been received for 1925. These are being filed for further reference."

### EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

J. S. Woodsworth, who has recently been speaking in Alberta on the political and economic problems of Canada, is regarded by the press gallery men at Ottawa as one of the comparatively few members of the House of Commons who possess the quality of statesmanship. No matter how empty the press gallery may be, when he rises to speak it rapidly fills. With few exceptions the newspapers represented at Ottawa are actively hostile to the policies for which he stands, and he is reported little, and frequently in an unfavorable sense. Newspapermen, however, form their own personal judgments upon public men. And members of the press gallery are good judges.

\* \* \*

"The farmer does not ask that he be given special advantages. He realizes that so long as the Government permits monopoly to crush out his co-operatives by cut-throat competition, control the prices of his products at will, and curtail his credit, there can be no sound, permanent prosperity for agriculture. He understands that he must make common cause with the wage-earner, who is likewise at the mercy of monopoly, and with the consuming public which pays monopoly its extortionate profits. I have long held the opinion that in the co-operative principle, lies the best hope of dealing effectively with monopoly."—Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Independent candidate for President of the United States.

\* \* \*

"Except in a recruiting campaign, or when legislation is being passed through Parliament to compel other people to enlist, there is no very stern objection to the expression of pious sentiments against war. But even in times of peace, and, somewhat less pronounced, prosperity, speakers who try to enlighten the public on the economic conflict that leads up to military war are regarded as

dangerous. Laws of seditious libel and similar curbs are kept in reserve for them. . . . The patriotic cry can still be invoked successfully against speakers who discuss the economic causes of war."—Ottawa Citizen.

## WISH TO LIMIT TERM OF OFFICE TO TWO YEARS

Editor, "The U. F. A."

The Helmsdale Local after much discussion has gone on record that "the length of office held by officials of our organization should not be for longer than two successive years," also that "no official should hold more than one office at one time."

We should be very pleased through "The U. F. A." to hear what other Locals have to say upon this subject.

Thanking you in anticipation of seeing the above published in your paper.

THOMAS PRATT.

Helmsdale, Alta.

## Cattle Shipments to Gt. Britain Trebled in 1923; Prices Higher

An increase in the average price of Canadian cattle in the British market of \$37 per head during the year 1923, as compared with 1922, is shown by official statistics published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which states that "the removal of the embargo on the movement of Canadian cattle to inland points in Great Britain brought about a considerable increase in exports overseas."

"Official returns," says the department, "show the movement for the calendar year as 57,672 head, valued at \$6,058,507, or approximately \$150 a head, as compared with 18,475 head valued at \$2,096,565, or at a per head declared value of \$113 in 1922. Of the total 1923 shipments, approximately 27,330 were shipped as stores."

The Dominion shipped fewer cattle to the United States in 1923 than in any previous year since 1913, only 120,947 cattle and calves crossing the line, as compared with 217,840 in 1922.

The department reports that the cattle business in the Argentine is "in a bad way", prices having remained stationary throughout the year at an abnormally low level, while there has been little evidence of improvement.

### Argentine to Market Co-operatively

It is interesting to note that steps have already been taken to form a national co-operative society in the Argentine to "undertake regulation of sales and prices, etc."

Discussing the Argentine's business with Great Britain in chilled and frozen meat, the department announces that "their year's operation was not very satisfactory." A total of 2,700,000 long hundredweights of frozen beef and over 7,000,000 long hundredweights of chilled beef were sold to Britain in 1923.

## South Dakota Sold Half Million Bushels Through Wheat Pool

Direct Charges Against Wheat Were 9.7 Cents, and Operating Charges 3.1 Cents

The South Dakota Wheat Pool handled approximately half a million bushels of wheat during its first year, according to the official bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. The association had 3,225 members in July, and is seeking to increase the number to 10,000, and it is believed that a material reduction in costs of handling will thereby be made possible.

Direct and operating charges totalled 13.8



cents, this, however, including 1 cent a bushel for reserve fund, leaving a balance of 12.3 cents. Of this 9.7 cents was represented by direct charges, including .4 cent terminal charge; 7.8 cents for farm storage, elevator handling and storage, and 1.5 cents interest and insurance. Operating charges totalled 3.1 cents, made up as follows: Administration expense, .8 cent; office upkeep, .8 cent; upkeep of Minneapolis and Duluth sales offices, .9 cents; office expenses of American Wheat Growers, Associated, .6 cent.

Three and one-half cents per bushel is paid to elevators for handling, and one cent per bushel per month for the time the wheat is held in storage. Farmers were paid one cent a bushel per month storage for wheat held on the farms. Wheat was received at 185 elevators, one of which was owned by the association.

No information is given as to the price received by producers, on wheat sold through the Pool.

## Protest That Undue Severity Exercised in Wheat Grading

**Inquiry to Be Held in Calgary This Week by Commissioner Snow of Grain Commission**

As the sequel to protests lodged with the Board of Grain Commissioners by the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and other parties, in regard to unwarranted severity in the grading of wheat this season, Chief Commissioner Boyd has wired to the Head Office of the Pool announcing that Commissioner Snow will be in Calgary today (October 15th) for the purpose of investigating the matter. The Calgary Board of Trade has also taken the matter up with the Grain Commissioners.

The wire sent by the Wheat Pool Directors last week was in the following terms:

"We desire to call attention of your board to what appears to be an unwarranted severity in grading wheat this season, particularly in the more recent inspections. After investigation we are of the opinion that the present grading here is nearly a grade lower than last year. We trust this protest will meet with your earnest consideration, and avert an unmerited blow to the producers."

### Cayley Protest Meeting

Complaints of undue severity in grading were received last week from various points, and the Cayley U. F. A. at a meeting attended by more than 100 persons, appointed a committee consisting of H. C. Wingate, G. G. Coote, M.P., and William Eaglesham, to take the matter up. The committee interviewed officers of the U. F. A., the Wheat Pool, and the Calgary Board of Trade, and wired the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Board of Grain Commissioners: "Standards now in use much higher than last year, causing loss to farmers of thousands of dollars every day," and urged immediate action.

A request for investigation was made by the board of the Saskatchewan Pool.

### CALGARY AUCTION SALES

A total of 400 animals will be offered for sale by auction at the sales of the Alberta Livestock Associations, to be held in Calgary from November 4th to 7th inclusive.

### TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

Secretaries of Locals are reminded that the financial year of the United Farmers of Alberta now ends on November 30th. They will render valuable assistance in the preparing of the financial statement for the year by sending in all dues collected to Central Office before the end of November.

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Certainty**



**A man becomes  
rich in proportion  
to the number of things he  
can do without  
in order to pay  
for life insurance.**

**Great-West  
Life**

*The Famous  
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Parliament Buildings, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



Government of the Province of  
Alberta

Bureau of Labor  
Steam Boilers' Branch

### NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS

Notice is hereby given that every engineer and fireman (holding a Fireman's Final Certificate) shall, under the provisions of Chapter 191 of The Steam Boilers Act, Section 50a, 1924 Amendments, make application for re-registration on a form to be furnished by the Department, and remit the fee of \$1.00 therewith to the Department before the first day of January, 1925, and each year thereafter during the continuance of his certificate.

Address applications to Deputy Minister of Public Works, Bureau of Labor, Edmonton.

W. SMITTEN,  
Commissioner of Labor.

## XMAS in the Old Land

85 Years of Service gives  
us the reputation that  
"There is no better Way."



**SAILINGS FROM HALIFAX**  
Dec. 8—\*Andania.....to Plymouth,  
London, Cherbourg  
Dec. 8—Saturnia.....to Glasgow.  
Dec. 14—Carmania.....to Queenstown,  
Liverpool.

**Special Train Service in Connection**  
\*Personally conducted from Western Canada  
through to British Ports.

**SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK**  
Dec. 3—Mauretania.....to Cherbourg,  
Southampton.  
Dec. 6—Tuscania.....to Londonderry,  
Glasgow.  
Dec. 13—Aquitania.....to Cherbourg,  
Southampton.  
Dec. 13—Columbia.....to Londonderry,  
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Frequent sailings to end of November from  
Montreal to British Ports and Continent.

See your Cunard Agent, or write the Com-  
pany's Office, 270 Main St., Winnipeg or Leeson-  
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**CUNARD**  
ANCHOR  
ANCHOR DONALDSON

### CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE EXECU- TIVE MEETS NOV. 10TH

The executive of the Alberta Co-operative League will meet in the U. F. A. Assembly Rooms, Wetaskiwin, on Monday, November 10th (Thanksgiving Day), beginning at 12 o'clock sharp. The object of the meeting will be to further discuss the question of combined buying, and the organization of a co-operative wholesale society. An invitation is extended to all managers of co-operatives to meet the executive and take part in the discussion on these very important matters. Notices of the coming meeting have been sent out by T. Swindlehurst of Edgerton, secretary.

## Alberta Wheat Pool's Success Stimulates Movement in U.S.

Results Achieved in This Province During  
First Year Widely Discussed by  
Press in the Republic — Alberta  
Farmers Receive Congratulations

"As a step in the direction of mutual aid the co-operative movement in Western Canada has much to commend it," declares the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mass., in an editorial discussing the results of the first year's operations of the Alberta Wheat Pool. "It should tend to check the heavy exodus of farmers that has been causing serious concern through the country. So far as it is an organized effort among industrious people to help one another the co-operative movement deserves to succeed. This year, with Wheat Pools in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there is a strong note of confidence in the Inter-Provincial organizations."

The Monitor says that "one effect of the Wheat Pool is to prevent the deluging of the market with enormous quantities in the harvest season when the farmers are most urgently in need of ready cash."

Through the medium of this newspaper, and through various agricultural newspapers published in the United States, the success of the Alberta Wheat Pool is being widely advertised. Details of the financial results are being given, and the results achieved in Alberta are being quoted in support of the various Wheat Pools which United States farmers have formed or are seeking to organize. While a number of small Pools have been established in the past, in certain areas in the States, it is pointed out that the successful experiment in Alberta has been on a vastly larger scale than that of any others.

"The U. F. A." has received from the editor of "The Southwest Wheat Grower," official publication of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, a valuable booklet describing the operations of the Wheat Pool in operation in that State, where it is anticipated that 9,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1924 crop will be handled. This Pool handled 5,775,000 bushels of the crop of 1923. In its first year it handled 3,250,000 bushels of the crop of 1922. The booklet gives some details of the financing of the Pool, and states that in 1923 it received a credit of \$4,000,000 from the newly established Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, at low rates of interest.

The booklet makes reference to successes in the creation of Western Canadian Pools.

### A CRITICISM AND A STUDY OF ECONOMICS

Editor, "The U. F. A.":

Wm. Irvine in his pamphlet No. 1 sets forth a number of things that are not borne out by facts. It is in an effort to point them out, as well as to develop a more comprehensive understanding of economics that these lines are written.

On page 2, Mr. Irvine sets forth that, "The thing that must be done is to distribute

# Get Your Reservations FOR CHRISTMAS SAILINGS TO THE OLD COUNTRY BY SPECIAL TRAIN



From Winnipeg to W. St. John, N.B.

**9.30 A. M. Dec. 2nd and 9th**

DIRECT TO THE SHIP'S SIDE

For Sailing S.S. Montclare Dec. 5 for Liverpool

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Dec. 1 for S.S. Montclare.....	Sailing Dec. 5 to Liverpool
Dec. 6 for S.S. Minnedosa.....	" Dec. 10 to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Dec. 7 for S.S. Metagama.....	" Dec. 11 to Belfast, Glasgow
Dec. 8 for S.S. Montclair.....	" Dec. 12 to Liverpool
Dec. 12 for S.S. Montcalm.....	" Dec. 16 to Liverpool

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# CANADIAN PACIFIC

IT SPANS THE WORLD

Say you saw it in "The U.F.A."



goods to those who produce and require them," which is a truism that we are all forced to admit. But how are we to achieve that object? Mr. Irvine seems to think that he has discovered a very easy and simple method. Because he informs us that "No change in the administration of the producing system, however desirable that may be, will insure distribution," and again that, "Those who think that social ownership will solve the problem of distribution are under the capitalistic delusion," and further that both "Capitalism and Communism" without a proper financial policy will fail.

It is these statements that we must analyze carefully. But before we enter the subject matter it may be well to set forth briefly the main reason why and how the producers, both rural and urban, are now exploited out of the lion's share from the result from their industry. Because, without such knowledge, it would be absolutely impossible to intelligently deal with any other phase of the problem.

#### Dates Back to Beginning of Agriculture

It is conceded, and borne out by historic records, that the beginning of exploitation of "man" by "man" dates back in human history to the time when the art of agriculture was first discovered. It was at that time that the crafty and conscienceless among the military chieftains conceived of the advantage in private ownership of both land, herds and slaves, and as a result considered that captives of war were worth more live than dead, consequently put them to work at tilling the soil and taking care of the herds or such other work that they did not wish to perform themselves. It is from that time until this day that the majority of mankind has been a subject class. In ancient time our forefathers were chattel slaves, owned body and soul by their masters. In the middle ages they were serfs attached to the land. And in modern times wageslaves, supposed to be free, but a freedom so limited that it only amounts to choosing masters.

Now, therefore, I hold that anyone who attempts to separate distribution from ownership under the present system of production for profit, is either grossly misinformed or a conscious deceiver. For is it not a fact that it is through ownership alone that small groups of individuals compel the rest of us to pay tribute to their fortunes. It is through ownership of the grain handling facilities that the grain trade has been able to defraud the grain growers of millions, if not billions of dollars. It is the ownership of the packing industry that has enabled Pat Burns and others to become so rich and powerful. It is through ownership that the transportation companies are in a position to charge all the traffic will bear. The fact that 75 per cent of the farmers of Alberta are only nominal owners of the land they cultivate forces them to pay tribute to the (legal) owners, the mortgage companies and the banks. These very facts together with the privileges granted by the Parliament of Canada to our chartered banks to operate our banking and credit system, forces us as a nation to pay interest of about \$500,000,000 annually.

Now, in the face of all this how can it be truthfully said that ownership has nothing to do with distribution? Surely everyone is forced to admit that it has curtailed purchasing power to the extent that we have been exploited under the process, and to an equal extent distribution as well.

#### Basis of Economic System

The present economic system and its process of production is based on, and consists chiefly of producing commodities. These commodities must be capable of satisfying human want or desire in some form or another. To manufacturers it is immaterial whether these desires spring from need or fancy, or if they are constructive or destructive, to them the sole object consists of making money. Therefore, each one manufactures such commodities upon which he can realize the greatest amount of profit. It is under this process that human labor-power has also been reduced to a commodity basis. This is the most important point in our economic study. It is the very pivot of economic investigation from which alone

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Assistance in marketing EGGS and POULTRY given to individual producers, small groups of producers, and organized Egg Circles. Returns made, according to grade.

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OUT of 15,777,445 express transactions in 1923, the Dominion Express, a wing of the Canadian Pacific, was called upon to adjust only 7,013 claims, or 1 in 2,247 transactions. The phrase, "one chance in a thousand," as applied to the possibility of a mistake by the Dominion Express, must therefore be revised to "one chance in two thousand."

Dominion Express services are world wide, with thousands of offices in Canada, United States, Great Britain, Europe and the Orient, with 4,970 agents and many thousands of messengers, drivers and clerks.

Dominion Express service brings transportation to the door of your office or home over 17,009 miles of rail and 31,190 miles of ocean lines.

The popularity of Dominion Express money orders was shown in 1923, when 2,628,689 money orders were sold with a total value of \$38,000,000. Dominion Express money orders are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting money.

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Read article, "Raising Silver Foxes for Fur."—Farm and Ranch Review, Sept. 25th.

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"	—Nov. 7, S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
"	—Nov. 12, S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	—Nov. 13, S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
Quebec	—Nov. 14, S.S. Montlaurier	to Liverpool
"	—Nov. 19, S.S. Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	—Nov. 20, S.S. Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	—Nov. 21, S.S. Montcalm	to Liverpool
"	—Nov. 26, S.S. Melita	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	—Nov. 26, S.S. Montrose	to Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 5, S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
"	—Dec. 10, S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	—Dec. 11, S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	—Dec. 12, S.S. Montlaurier	to Liverpool
"	—Dec. 16, S.S. Montcalm	to Liverpool

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the many intricate details can be clearly explained. In failing to grasp this point the whole question remains a hopeless middle. Therefore a correct understanding of how commodity labor-power is measured constitutes the very key to a complete understanding of the system we are living under, which we must understand in every detail before we attempt in any way to tamper with it.

The commodity labor-power is determined in the same way as all other values are measured. Consequently it will be found that the value of labor-power is based on the amount of labor-time socially necessary for its production and reproduction, i.e., on an average, the amount in wages sufficient to enable the producers to keep fit and to rear a family. And for the farmer's labor-power only such price for the products as will keep them in a similar economic position.

The value of commodities generally is determined by the average amount of human labor-time socially necessary under average conditions for the production and reproduction thereof. Consequently the value of commodity is scientifically determined by the average necessary money cost directly or indirectly involved in their production.

#### Exchange at Cost of Production

Now these commodities thus created exchange both at home and in the world market. In the long run and an average at the cost of production, this also is a very important point, very few seem to be able to fully grasp, how it is possible for our exploiters to sell commodities at cost of production and still make huge profits. The answer to that conundrum is found in the explanation of surplus value, which is the keystone to the whole process of capitalist production. The end and object of it all, is to extract surplus value, which constitutes the difference between the wages or price that the producers receive for their service and what the exploiters stick in their own pockets, representing a large sum in money, that cost them nothing. It is now estimated that all the producers of Canada receive amounts to about 35 cents on the dollar for performing the work. 65 per cent. is deducted in the trade routes; some of it represents necessary expenses, yet I feel safe to say that about 40 per cent. of it represents pure surplus value, or in other words, the results from a systematic, legal robbery of the producers, both rural and urban.

That this analysis of the present system is in the main correct is borne out by the records of history and statistics; that isolated exceptions can be found, I am well aware, yet such exceptions only prove the rule. Is it not a fact that agricultural pursuit, i.e., raising and selling crops, stock or beef has only secured for those engaged in it at the best a meagre existence? And at the worst had landed faithful and capable workers and managers hopelessly in debt. Consequently, it is plain that the analysis is not overdrawn, but on the contrary is underestimated.

#### No Consideration for Crop Failures

The fact is, no consideration was given in the outline for crop failures or other calamities that so often befall the farmers, which forces us to mortgage our improved land values in order to be able to carry on. The result of that, together with the general exploitation that we have been subject to, has now landed us in a position in which we find our credit facilities exhausted, and in the ridiculous position of owing somebody or some institution for having developed and improved our farms and built up the Province of Alberta. And what is most galling is that those who hold the mortgages or other claims against us have as a rule not performed any useful work, and yet they are today the owners of the land, and us, wife, children and all for generations to come, if we are foolish enough to try to foot the bill.

I believe it has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that private ownership of public utilities is the prime factor from which much, if not all, of our present sufferings spring.

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**OXFORD RAMS FROM NOTED EASTERN**  
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**REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS AND**  
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Top Market Price will be paid for  
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**Rye Straw Wanted**

We require a quantity of  
clean, long, rye straw in the  
sheaf, suitable for stuffing  
horse collars.

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Combined Auction Sales of  
Pure Bred Draft Horses, Beef  
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Show entries close October 25th.

A splendid offering of high class  
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Special passenger rates from  
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ing Ontario varieties apples, \$3.00; 3  
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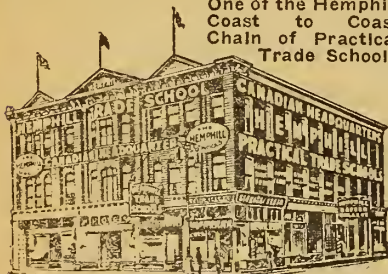
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